ERIC Document Resume	See Instruction Sheet	DATE OF RESUME 10/29/65	DATE RECEIVED

A. PUBLICATION DATA

1. ERIC NUMBER	2. ORIGINATOR CONTROL NO(S).	3. IDENTIFICATION NO.
ED002348	N.A.	N.A.

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACE BELOW

4. AUTHOR(S): Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations

5. TITLE OF DOCUMENT ABSTRACTED: The Negro in Los Angeles County

6. PUBLICATION TITLE: Community Intelligence Bulletin, Number 2

7. EDITOR(S): N.A.

8. PLACE OF ORIGIN: ORG. Community Relations Educational Foundation, 1205 C.C. Chapman Bldg., 756 South Broadway; CITY, STATE: Los Angeles 14, Calif.; TELE. EXT.; INST/LOC CODE

9. PUBLISHER OR SOURCE: Community Relations Educational Foundation, 1205 C.C. Chapman Bldg., 756 South Broadway, Los Angeles 14, California

10. VOL.	11. PAGES	12. MO./YR.	13. TOTAL PP.
N.A.	N.A.	11/63	22

MICROFILM COPY AVAILABLE: YES ☒ NO ☐

COPYRIGHT GRANTED: YES ☐ NO ☒

COPYRIGHT RELEASE FILED: YES ☐ NO ☐

TYPE OF REPORT: PROPOSAL ☐ IN-PROGRESS ☐ FINAL ☒ FOLLOW-UP ☐

OTHER ERIC REFERENCES:

ERIC SATELLITE CODE

B. INDEXING DATA

14. SUBJECT AREA

15. TYPE OF ENDEAVOR: Report

16. INDEXING TERMS (6-12)

Negro	housing	employment	Mexican-American	
Negro history	housing segregation	discrimination	Orientals	
Negro population trends	minority group growth	Negro mood	minority groups	
	education	nonwhites		

17. ABSTRACT (MAX. 250 WORDS)

Basic problems of population growth, housing segregation, substandard housing, dwelling unit population density, education, employment, and the attitude of the Negro are presented.

The increase in nonwhite population in Los Angeles County between 1950 and 1960 was 113.7 percent. Most nonwhites, 93.7 percent, live in the central district; they live in substandard housing that costs more than the white population pays for standard housing. Patterns of minority group growth and population density are shown.

There is no de jure school segregation in Los Angeles County, but the patterns of housing have resulted in a high degree of de facto segregation. Relatively few Negro teachers were hired prior to 1960.

The Negro is confronted with the traditional pattern of discrimination in employment. Negroes often work in positions for which they are overqualified by education. Negro students who are convinced that education will not provide them with equality, become insufficiently motivated to continue schooling.

The resentments and grievances against injustices have been brought out in the open in the Los Angeles area, partly through a meeting on June 6, 1963 between Negro and Caucasian leaders. Remarks of spokesmen from the Negro community serve as a gauge of the Negro temper and mood, and as a guide for remedying the specific grievances which they feel most deeply. Effort on the part of all segments of the community are required to solve these problems.

ERIC No.

18. SOURCE OF ABSTRACT

C. FUNDING DATA

19. SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION	20. DIVISION OR DEPT.	21. CONTRACT NO. / PROJECT NO.
	22. TOTAL COST OF PROJECT	
	23. DURATION OF PROJECT	U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Office of Education

ERIC Form 1

ED002348

COMMUNITY INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

No. 2. NOVEMBER 1963

THE NEGRO IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
Office of Education

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated do not necessarily represent official Office of Education position or policy.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION TO PROMOTE HARMONIOUS RACIAL, RELIGIOUS, AND ETHNIC RELATIONS THROUGH EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1205 C. C. CHAPMAN BUILDING
756 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES 14, CALIFORNIA

THE CENTER FOR CULTURAL STUDIES
Adams State College of Colorado
Alamosa

JO672
~~JO707~~

ED002348

THE NEGRO IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

The immediate past history of the City of Los Angeles and the communities which go to make up the vast metropolitan area surrounding it, has been one of rapid and tumultous growth. Much of that growth has been undirected and uncontrolled - questions of land usage, water supply, transportation were left unsettled while the orange groves and the hillsides burgeoned with the new tracts, while freeways gashed their way across the landscape, and while the flood of new citizens poured in, each looking for some sort of approximate Paradise. Most of them were seeking the same things of their new California way of life -- a good climate, cleanliness, leisure, a good place to work, good schools for their children -- all the intangibles which go to make up the California version of the Good Life.

Obviously, not all the newcomers found this good life. Many would never find it. But even more dramatic than the development of the area as a whole, is the story of the development of the Negro community in Southern California, and in Los Angeles County in particular. And no group has had so many obstacles put in its way to the achievement of the good life.

Negroes have long had a place in the history of Los Angeles. There was a preponderance of Negroes in the original Spanish garrison which founded El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de los Angeles de Porciuncula. But in terms of the situation which exists today, the development of the Negro community is relatively recent. In 1930, there were only 38,894 Negroes in Los Angeles, and their rate of immigration was small.

The decade of the Forties saw a tremendous upheaval in Los Angeles County because of the war effort which was centered here. Recruits to the armed services were shipped to California by the thousands, and many were away from home for the first time. As a center of war industry, Southern California attracted thousands more, Negro and Caucasian, who flocked into the area where there was work for

all willing hands. The growth of the Negro population which reached such significant proportions in the Fifties and the early Sixties had its roots in the Forties.

NEGRO POPULATION AND HOUSING IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY - 1950 - 1960

The growth of the population of Los Angeles County in the decade from 1950 to 1960 has been spectacular. That increase has amounted to 1,887,084 persons, or a 45.5 per cent growth. The population of our County's largest city, while less spectacular an increase than that of the County itself, has, nevertheless, been greater than any of the five largest metropolitan centers of the United States. More than 508,000, or 25.8 per cent, were added to its population.

As spectacular as has been this general population growth of Los Angeles County and Los Angeles City, the increase of the minority group population has been even greater. Statistics released by the Census Bureau show the tremendous increase which occurred with respect to the Negro, other non-white, and Spanish surname population of this metropolitan area during the decade of the 1950's.

In the County of Los Angeles, the increase in non-white population between 1950 and 1960 was 113.7 per cent, and in the City of Los Angeles the growth factor was 97.2 per cent. The Negro population alone in the County rose ...

> from 217,881 in 1950 to 461,546 in 1960 -- an increase of 243,665 persons, or 111.8 per cent.

In the City, the Negro population rose ...

> from 171,209 in 1950 to 334,916 in 1960 -- an increase of 163,707 persons, or 95.6 per cent.

Over this ten-year period, the Negro population has increased in the County at the rate of 2,030 persons per month; as against a monthly growth rate of 1,188 between 1940 and 1950.

HOUSING SEGREGATION

The City of Los Angeles is divided into four districts by the City Planning Commission:

1. The Central District
2. The Southern District
3. The Western District
4. The San Fernando Valley District

Of the 334.916 Negroes living in the City of Los Angeles, 313,866, or 93.7 per cent, live in the Central District. In 1950, 94.8 per cent of this group resided in the Central District, representing a percentage decline of 1.1 per cent in that district over a ten-year period. However, it should be noted that while there was this percentage decline, the actual numbers show a much higher concentration of Negroes in this district:

162,456 in 1950 and 313,866 in 1960

This means that only 21,050 Negroes living in the City of Los Angeles lived other than in the Central District in 1960 -- an increase of 12,297 over the 8,753 that lived elsewhere in 1950. It is important to note, however, that of this increase of 12,297 Negroes living in other sections of the City, 10,860 have simply joined members of their race in the segregated areas of San Pedro, Venice and Pacoima.

It is indeed a startling fact that in the ten-year period ending in April 1960, only 1,437 additional Negro citizens of this metropolis, or .87 per cent, have found residences outside the Central District of Los Angeles, and in San Pedro, Venice and Pacoima.

It is important to document the residential pattern of the rest of the population over this span of years for comparison:

	1950	1960
Total City white and other non-white population	1,799,149	2,144,098
Central District population of white and other non-white population	1,170,797	964,288
Per Cent in Central District	65.0	44.9

In other words, while the Negro population in the Central District was increasing by 151,410, the white and other non-white population was decreasing by 206,509.

The Central District of Los Angeles consists of thirty named communities. 290,278, or 86.6 per cent, of the 313,866 Negroes living in this district live in nine of those thirty communities. These nine communities comprise approximately one-third of the geographical area of the Central District, and considerably less than ten per cent of the City's 452 square miles of territory.

It is obvious that Los Angeles is experiencing the growth of a highly segregated community that can be compared with the most unfortunately segregated situations to be found anywhere in the United States.

By far the greatest population growth to take place in the City has occurred in the San Fernando Valley, where the growth has been from 311,016 in 1950 to 738,831 in 1960, or a percentage increase of 136.5 per cent. However, for the Negro, the growth has been as following in the Valley:

1950 - 2,593
1960 - 9,790
an increase of 7,197 - or 277 per cent

But there was a growth of 7,450 Negroes in Pacoima during this period, which represents an expansion of the ghetto existing there in 1950.

In other words, of the 1,164 Negroes that lived in the vast reaches of the Valley outside Pacoima in 1950, only 911 are now, in 1960, residents there -- a <u>decrease</u> of 253 persons.

For the City of Los Angeles, the situation has been almost as bad for other non-whites as for the Negro. In 1950, 32,952, or 80.7 per cent, of the 40,803 other non-whites lived in the Central District of Los Angeles. In 1960, 63,451, or 77.1 per cent, of the 82,291 other non-whites lived in the Central District -- a percentage decrease of 3.6 per cent, but a numerical increase of 30,499.

Of the County's Negro population of 461,546, 62,720 live in 67 of the incorporated cities of the County, other than Los Angeles (for which statististics are presently available). But 59,022 of this number reside in the largely segregated communities located in Compton, Long Beach, Monrovia, Pasadena, and Santa Monica. Therefore, a total of 3,718 Negroes reside in the other 62 cities, with a combined total of 1,829,907 persons -- representing a Negro population of .20 per cent.

To sum up statistically: of the 461,646 Negro residents of the County ...

313,866 live in the Central District of Los Angeles
59,022 live in other largely segregated areas of the five cities referred to above
36,291 live in highly segregated unincorporated territory contiguous to the City's Central District

Therefore, 409,179, or 88.6 per cent, live in substantially segregated areas; and approximately 381,569, or 82.6 per cent, live in areas where the non-white population is from 65 to 100 per cent of the total population.

In contrast, it should be pointed out that during this same ten-year period, twenty of the 72 cities of Los Angeles County had a net numerical decrease in their Negro population during the ten-year period ending in 1960; and four cities showed no change -- this while the Negro population of the County as a whole increased by almost one-quarter of a million persons.

DETERIORATED AND DILAPIDATED HOUSING

Important to a consideration of residential segregation is the type and quality of housing that citizens of this community are able to provide for themselves on a rental or sale basis. It is important in that connection to point out that minority group persons -- and particularly Negroes and Mexican-Americans -- are, percentage-wise, the chief inhabitants of the deteriorated and dilapidated housing to be found in Los Angeles County.

Exhibit III attached hereto shows the following:

> Generally speaking, as a percentage of the minority group population rises, so does the percentage of deteriorated and dilapidated housing.

To be more explicit, while only 7.7 per cent of the census tracts have a concentration of minority group persons, less than one per cent of the total show more than 15 per cent of the housing in a dilapidated or deteriorated condition. 63.6 per cent of the census tracts show more than 15% dilapidated and deteriorated housing in those areas in which the minority group population is from 75 to 100 per cent of the total population.

The argument might be advanced that the above figures are related to a differential in rents paid by minority group persons, as over against the majority group; the assumption here being that minority

group persons live in more dilapidated housing because they pay less rent. Such an assumption is not borne out by the facts, as is illustrated in Exhibit IV attached hereto. This exhibit points out that where the median rent paid is between sixty and seventy dollars per month, only 6.7 per cent of the white population lives in dilapidated and deteriorated housing, as over against 26.1 per cent of the non-white persons and 31.5 per cent of persons with Spanish surnames.

It would appear that not only are minority group persons living in sub-standard housing but that, generally speaking, they pay more for the sub-standard housing than does the white population pay for standard housing.

Los Angeles may not even take solace in its relative position among other American cities, so far as residential segregation is concerned. In fact, there are fewer Negro suburban dwellers in the Los Angeles area than in any other major Southern city in the United States:

* Los Angeles	3.1 %		
* Atlanta	8.5	* Memphis	33.3
* New Orleans	14.1	* Houston	10.3

With respect to Northern cities, where residential segregation is more in evidence than in most Southern cities, Los Angeles is far from occupying a leadership role in the accomplishment of desegregated suburban dwelling:

* Los Angeles	3.1	* New York City	4.8
* Cincinnati	3.4	* Philadelphia	6.1
* Pittsburgh	3.4	* Chicago	2.9
* Detroit	3.7	* Cleveland	0.7

* U. S. News & World Report, April 10, 1961

DWELLING UNITS AND DENSITY

AS RELATED TO SEGREGATION

Two very important factors which determine the character of any community are the relative age of the residences and the density of population as related to the surrounding areas.

Los Angeles is more predominantly an area of new buildings. Any structure fifty years old is ancient; dwellings ten years old are already considered outmoded. Los Angeles cannot be said to have a skyline -- what there is is constantly changing. Therefore, it is interesting to see, as per the following table, the relation to new dwelling units of the degree of racial segregation in selected areas: four of high Negro population, and four of low Negro population:

POPULATION INCREASE OR DECREASE
IN SELECTED AREAS
From February 1956 to April 1960

Area	% Non-White	Pop. ±	Dwelling Units ±	Ratio: Pop. Incr. to New Dwelling Units Persons Per Unit
Areas of High Minority Group Concentration				
Watts	96	+ 4,654	+ 312	14.9: 1
Avalon	93	+ 3,339	+ 264	12 : 1
Exposition	57.7	+ 3,321	+ 172	19.3: 1
Boyle Hts.	(70-80)*	+ 2,574	-43	2574 : -43
Areas of Low Minority Group Concentration				
Eagle Rock	.02	+ 460	+ 289	1.5: 1
Hollywood	2.16	+ 4,423	+ 7,099	1 : 1.6
Highland Pk.	.27	+ 247	+ 548	1 : 2.2
Glassel	.009	+ 429	+ 457	1 : 1.06

* Estimated white with Spanish surnames and non-white.

Closely related to age of dwellings is the question of density, of how many people are living on each gross acre of land. One of the characteristics which makes Los Angeles unique is its relatively low density of population -- the lowest of any urban area in the United States. Only Greater London, of all the major cities of the world have fewer people per gross acre. It is this low density which makes the Los Angeles urban complex the sprawling mass it is, and necessitates an elaborate system of free ways.

But even with a relatively low density rate, the question is again one of comparison. Unless one is speaking of the lushly luxurious highrise apartments which are beginning to spring up along Wilshire and other fashionable boulevards, it can be taken as axiomatic that the higher the rate of density, the less desirable is the neighborhood.

The patterns of minority group growth and population density for Los Angeles County are illustrated by the following statistics on Negroes, Orientals, and other non-whites. Only those areas are mentioned which have a total non-white population greater than 50%

MINORITY GROUP GROWTH AND DENSITY FOR SELECTED AREAS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Community	% of Non-White 1950	1960	% of Change	Density of persons per gross acre as of October 1961
Avalon	89.9	95.3	+ 5.4	23.4
Watts	74.8	87.6	+ 12.8	27.3
Central	72.8	76.3	+ 3.5	17.9
Santa Barbara	33.4	60.8	+ 27.4	24.3
West Adams	15.0	69.8	+ 54.8	19.8
Green Meadows	12.0	65.2	+ 53.2	18.4
Exposition	11.8	67.0	+ 55.2	22.5

Not only are there high concentrations of minority groups in these areas but they are among our most densely populated. Most of them with densities ranging from 27.3 to 17.9 persons per gross acre are considerably above the average for the City of Los Angeles, which is 7.4.

Within these areas, this increase in population, without a comparable increase in available housing, can result in slum or near slum conditions. Many of these areas are among the oldest in the City with the concomitants of tension, strife, and crime. It is no coincidence that the crowded slums of New York's lower East Side and of Chicago's "Back of the Yards" have been the breeding grounds for most of the nation's organized crime. To date, Los Angeles County has been fortunate in avoiding extreme overcrowding, but if our minority population continues to outstrip our total population in rate of growth, and if they are confined to certain segregated areas either by custom or force, the same potentially explosive situation will develop that has led to rioting and violence in the East and South.

As can be seen by the foregoing material, the major area of discrimination against the Negro in Los Angeles has been in the area of housing. This is, of course, but one element in a total pattern, but in some respects, it is the determining element The inaccessibility of adequate housing geared to the needs and pocketbook of the Negro, and the widespread conspiracy of interests combining to resist the free movement of Negroes and other visible minority groups has created in the Central Los Angeles area what it has never had before - a centrally located, densely populated, aging, deteriorating, segregated ghetto. In 1950, the maps show two central areas of Negro concentration; the Central-South area, and the Watts-Willowbrook area; with minor suburban concentrations in Wilmington, San Pedro, Altadena and West Pasadena, Monrovia, and Pacoima. By 1960, the two central areas had grown together into a major ghetto, and the minor ghettoes in the outlying areas had all shrunk in geographic size, and risen in degree of segregation.

THE NEGRO AND EDUCATION

There is no de jure school segregation in Los Angeles County. But the patterns of housing discussed above have inevitably resulted in a high degree of de facto segregation. It is estimated that 60% to 70% of all Negro students in the County attend de facto segregated schools. One of the best expressions of the Negro viewpoint on this matter is probably that of Mr. Loren Miller, prominent Negro attorney and publisher. On October 23, 1963, in a speech delivered at Lake Arrowhead, Dr. Miller said:

> "The current controversy over school attendance is the direct result of residential segregation. Our Boards of Education are committed to the neighborhood school concept, which means that a substantial number of all-Negro and all-white schools have grown up. As a matter of fact, more Negro children attend all-Negro schools in Los Angeles than attend such schools in Little Rock, Arkansas, and Jackson, Mississippi, combined. For reasons not explored here, Negroes are convinced (and most sociologists and educators agree) that segregation is psychologically harmful to the Negro child whether that segregation is required by statute or by community devotion to the neighbothood pattern. Beyond that, Negroes believe that the school must help fit the child for the society in which he must function. And the Negro child must ultimately function in an integrated society in competition and in cooperation with whites. The all-Negro school denies him that cooperative and competitive experience in the most formative period of his life.
>
> "The central fact of the Negro's residence in the Southern California City is confinement of the majority to a highly segregated neighborhood where they are isolated from other citizens of the city, where their children are educated in segregated schools, and where participation in religious, civic, political, and community activities is through membership in all-Negro organizations ranging from churches to political clubs ..."

Closely related to the question of de facto segregation is the question of the placement of Negro teachers, and their opportunities for advancement. Prior to 1960, relatively few of the School Districts in Los Angeles County were known to hire Negro teachers, and nearly all of these were placed in schools with a high percentage of Negro students. Today, in 1963, some 50% of the 98 School Districts have hired Negroes for their faculties, but the old patterns of placement tend to persist. Also -- and this in some degree can be accounted for by their comparatively recent hiring -- few Negroes find their way into school administrative and policy making positions.

Another educational problem which cuts across racial lines, but is still marked in the Negro community, is the fact that many of the recently arrived students, particularly those from the segregated schools of the South, are not well enough trained to take their place among their age groups in the California schools. This causes a serious need for programs of enriched and remedial training, for which some analogy can be found in the bi-lingual Mexican-American community. Recent State legislation has provided funds for such programs for the culturally deprived child, and the Negro student should benefit along with other segments of the community.

Two other problems which are encountered in the field of education are those of a relatively high dropout rate, and a startlingly high degree of adult functional illiteracy. A functional illiterate can be defined as a person over 25 years of age who lacks the ability to read and write well enough to hold a job in which these requirements are minimal. Nationally, it is estimated that there are 22,000,000 such illiterates in our population. In Los Angeles County, there are 874,747. This is a percentage of 24.7, which is above the national average of 22.2%. Of these, 22.9% are Anglo-Caucasians; 32.4% are non-whites; and 43.6% are whites with Spanish surnames. This last percentage can be explained to some degree by the fact that the measurement was of degree of proficiency in English.

These problems and the factors which produce them are further complicated by the mere fact that there are 98 School Districts in the County, many of them crossing over community and geographic lines in a crazy-quilt pattern. Board policies and administrative practices are by no means uniform, and the problems caused by residential segregation are often complicated by jurisdictional complications. As an example, several years ago a series of juvenile gang fights on a racial basis occurred in a certain high school. Policing these fights was considerably complicated by the fact that the high school was located in one city, that the students came from two others, and many of the fights occurred in a strip of open County territory which was policed by the Sheriff. While this is an extreme case, it is an example of the confusion that can arise.

THE NEGRO AND EMPLOYMENT

In addition to the problems the Negro faces in housing and education in Los Angeles, he is also confronted with the traditional patterns of discrimination in employment which have tended to lower his position in the socio-economic scale, and make it more difficult for him to atain a position of equality based on his individual training, experience, and ability. This problem is compounded by the problem in housing. On the one hand, the Negro with a lower income cannot afford to buy housing in the more desirable areas. On the other hand, Negroes who could afford such housing often are forced to live a great distance from their places of work because they cannot find housing near.

There are many factors involved in employment discrimination. The most overt is, of course, the refusal of certain employers to hire qualified Negroes. This has to some extent faded into the more subtle discrimination which allows Negroes to be hired at entering levels, but confines them there by discriminating in promotion and upgrading. Often excessive qualifications are

demanded, so that it is not rare to find Negroes working in positions for which they are over-qualified by education, in terms of members of other groups in the same position.

The reverse of this is, of course, the under-qualified Negro, who has not had the educational or vocational opportunities to enter into competition in the labor market. This has been mentioned in connection with education. There are still those vocational counsellors in the schools who, unaware of the widening opportunities for skilled Negroes in many fields, persist in directing students into the "traditional" vocations. Or the Negro student himself, convinced that education alone will not provide him equality of footing in the competition for jobs, becomes insufficiently motivated to continue his schooling.

In June 1963, the State of California Division of Fair Employment Practices produced a revealing study entitled Negro Californians, which documents many of the details of this situation. Among the statistics for the Los Angeles area, one can find the following significant data, as of 1960:

Among male professional, technical and kindred workers, whites averaged 15.4%, Negroes 4.9%. Among Managers, Officials and Proprietors, whites were 12.8%, Negroes 2.4%. However, among laborers, the whites totalled only 4.7%, while the Negro total was 14.1%.

Among women, 13.3% of the whites and 8.2% of the Negroes were classified as Professional, Technical, and Kindred workers. Among clerical workers, the whites were 37.4%, the Negroes 15.5%. Private household workers, however, accounted for only 3.7% of the white women, but 23.5% of the Negroes.

Similarly, unemployment figures reveal a significant discrepancy. Among the men, 5.2% of the whites and 9.4% of the Negroes were unemployed, and among the women the rates were 5.7% and 8.7%.

These figures taken on greater point when they are translated into terms of medican income. In 1959, the median for white males in the Los Angeles area was $5,465; for Negroes, it was $3,599.

The figures for women show less of a disparity, but here one might suspect the possibility of discrimination against women in generai in terms of salary. For white women it was $1,957; for Negroes, $1,727.

THE NEGRO MOOD IN LOS ANGELES

It is evident from the foregoing that there is gross discrimination against the Negro in Los Angeles, as well as against other minority groups. Because the pressures and tensions have not, for the most part, been overt or violent, there has been a tendency on the part of the majority community to assume that the Negro in this area thought things were relatively good, and there was little dissatisfaction. Partially, this is a carry-over from the fact that for many years Los Angeles enjoyed the reputation of being a comparatively good place for Negroes. Whatever the reasons, this attitude is no longer tenable, and the resentments and grievances against injustices have now been brought out into the open in this area.

Late in May of 1963, a leader in the Negro community issued to the press a statement warning that unless certain grievances were redressed, Los Angeles County might find itself confronted with "Birmingham-type" demonstrations. In response to this challenge, the County Commission on Human Relations was asked by the County

Board of Supervisors and the Los Angeles City Council to convene a meeting of leaders of both the Negro and Caucasian communities. This meeting was held at the Statler Hilton Hotel on June 6, 1963, and a group of spokesmen from the Negro community presented their views. These spokesmen were: Dr. Christopher Taylor, Mr. Wendell Green, Mrs. Marnesba Tackett, Mr. Thomas G. Neusom, Mr. Norman B. Houston, and the Rev. H. H. Brookins. The following quotations from their remarks at that meeting will serve as a gauge of the Negro temper and mood in Los Angeles County, and a guide to the specific grievances which they feel most deeply:

"These are the simple facts ...

"There is grossly intolerable segregation and discrimination against Negroes and other minorities in Los Angeles City and County.

"Such segregation and discrimination in our society is illegal, immoral, and destructive to all citizens.

"Without further delay, every effort must be made to eliminate these evils and to speed the achievement by all citizens of the full and complete freedom, justice and equality promised by the United States Constitution.

"In the immediate future, the most urgent advances must and can be made in housing, schooling, relations with law enforcement agencies, and employment."

CONCLUSION

The basic problems remain and will require unrelenting effort for their solution. Without such effort on the part of all segments of the community, it will be impossible to break down the walls of the Negro ghetto and free its prisoners to seek housing where they wish; to afford equal educational opportunities for all, geared to their needs and abilities; and to place in the employment pattern all men willing and able to work, requiring from each the best effort of which he is capable, and rewarding each according to his individual contribution. Until such time as these problems have been solved, we shall fall short of realizing the full potential of all our citizens.

(This document was prepared for the Community Relations Educational Foundation by staff members of the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations)

STATISTICAL CHARTS

1. Population - Los Angeles County

2. Population - Los Angeles City

3. Deteriorated or Dilapidated Housing

   a. Concentration of Minorities

   b. Percentage of Total Low Rent Units

4. Schooling and Minorities

5. Income and Minorities

Unless otherwise specified, all statistics in this report are from the U. S. Census, 1960.

EXHIBIT I

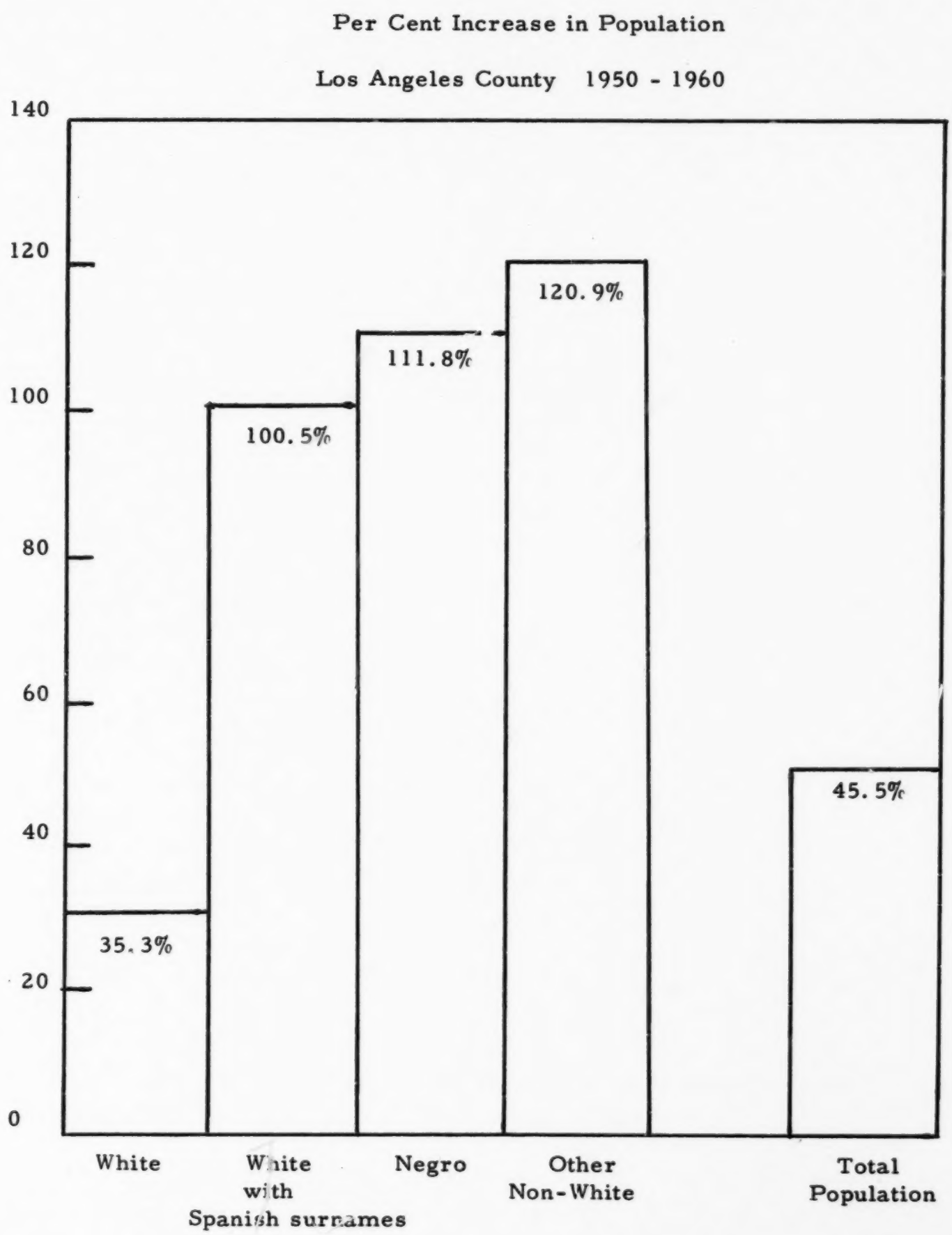

Per Cent Increase in Population
Los Angeles County 1950 - 1960
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
35.3%
100.5%
111.8%
120.9%
45.5%
White
White with Spanish surnames
Negro
Other Non-White
Total Population

EXHIBIT II

Percentage Increase in Population

Los Angeles City 1950 - 1960

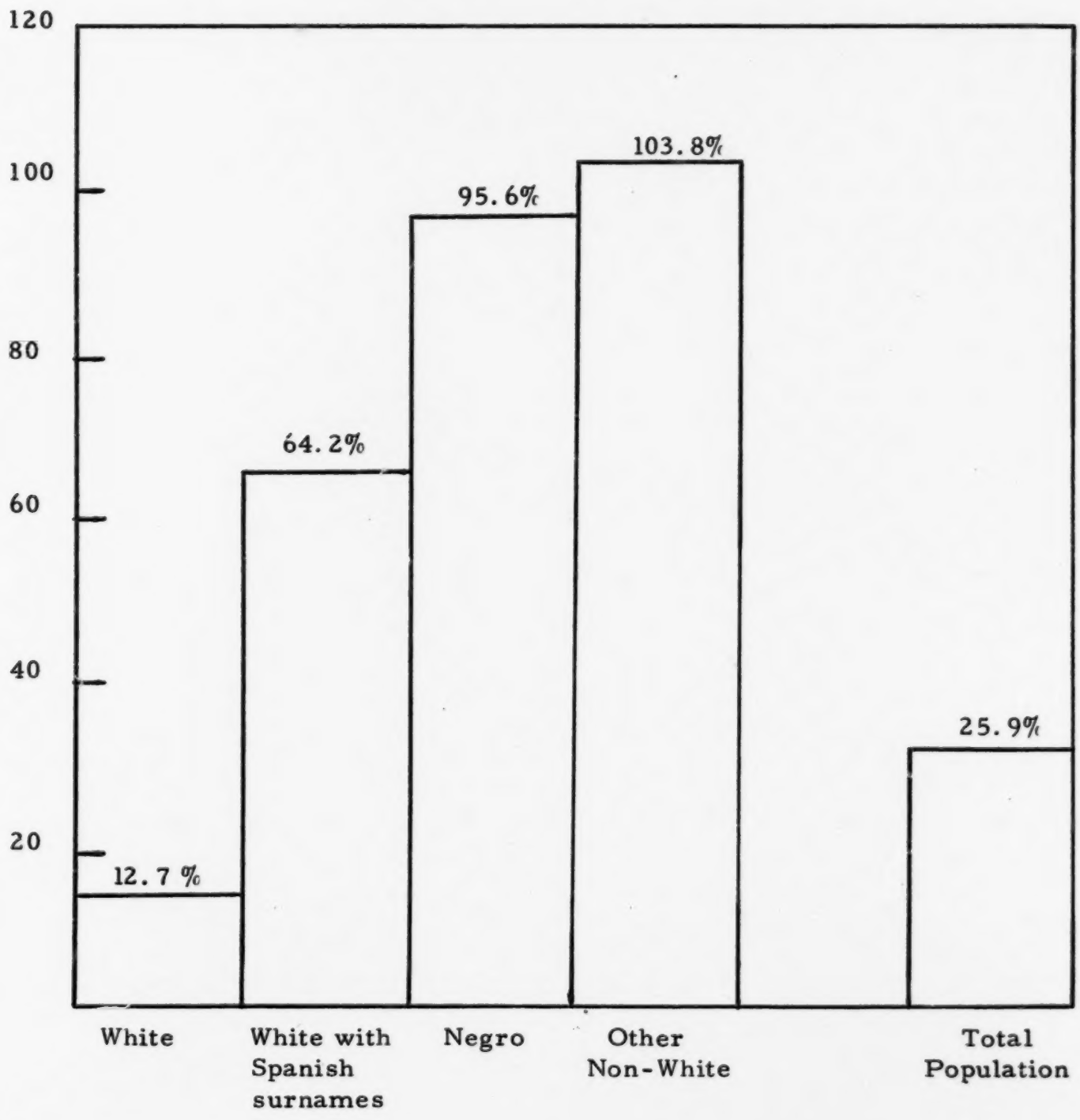
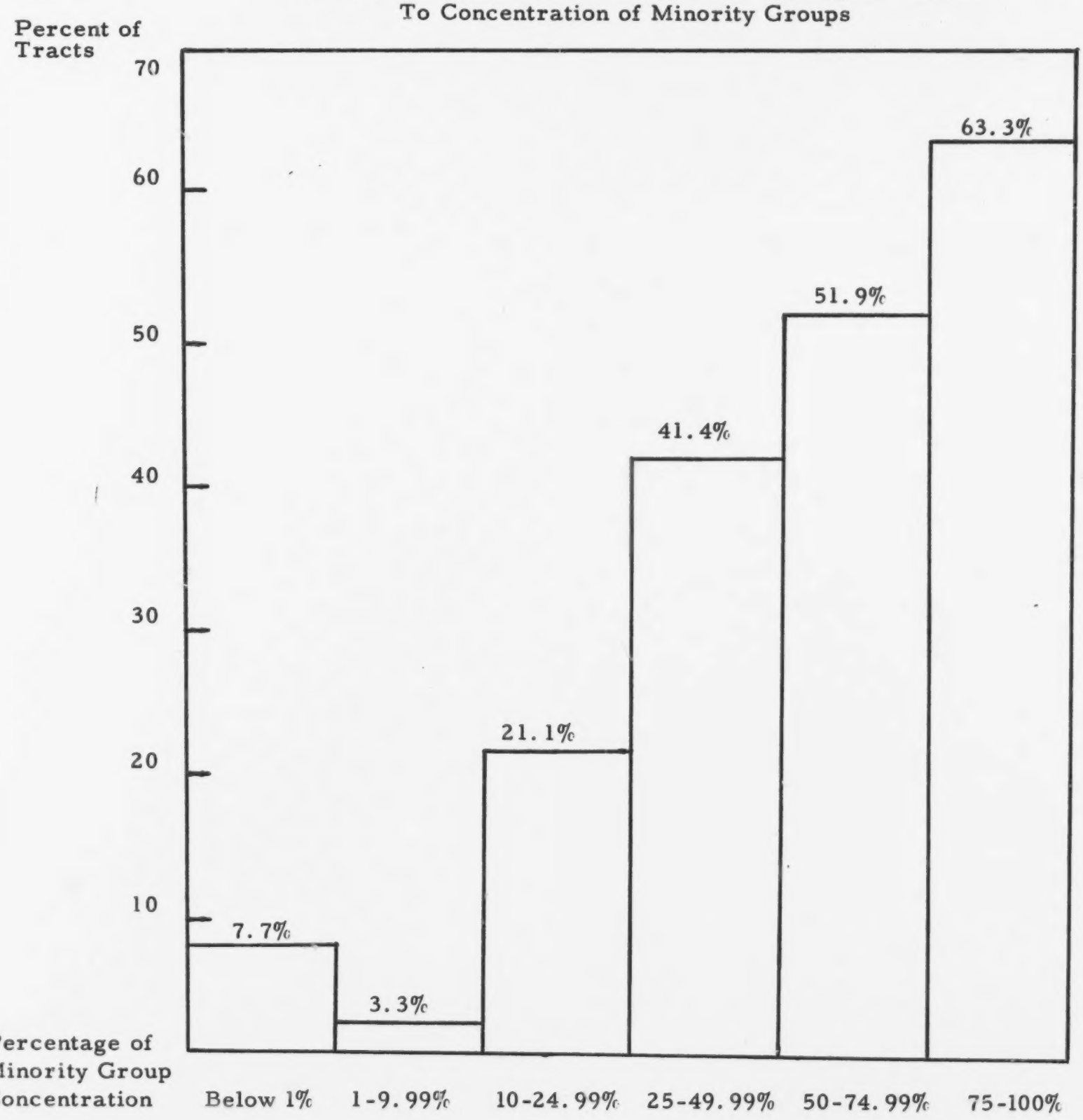


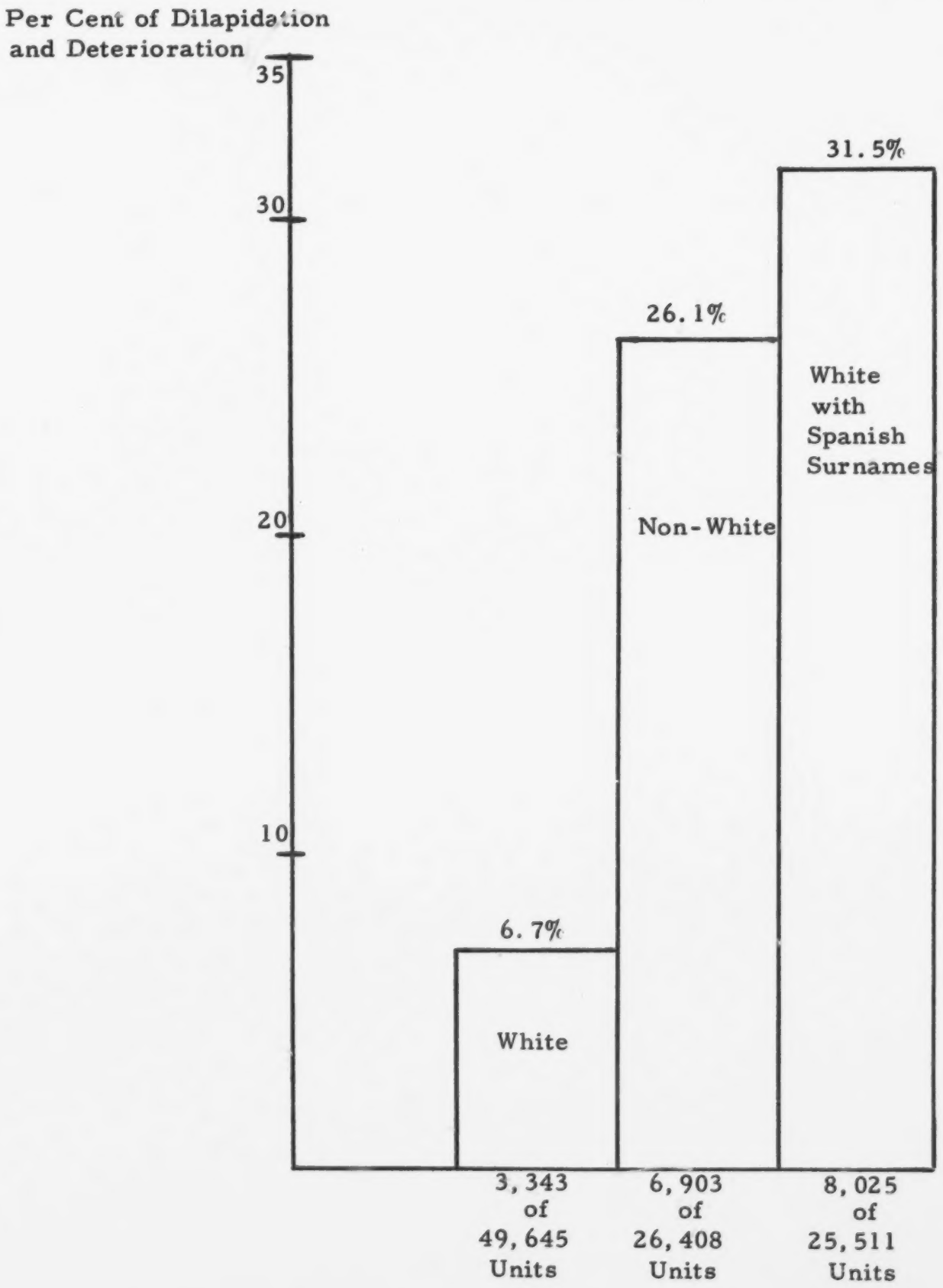
EXHIBIT III

Percentage of Census Tracts in Los Angeles County with Over 15%* Deteriorated or Dilapidated Housing, as related To Concentration of Minority Groups

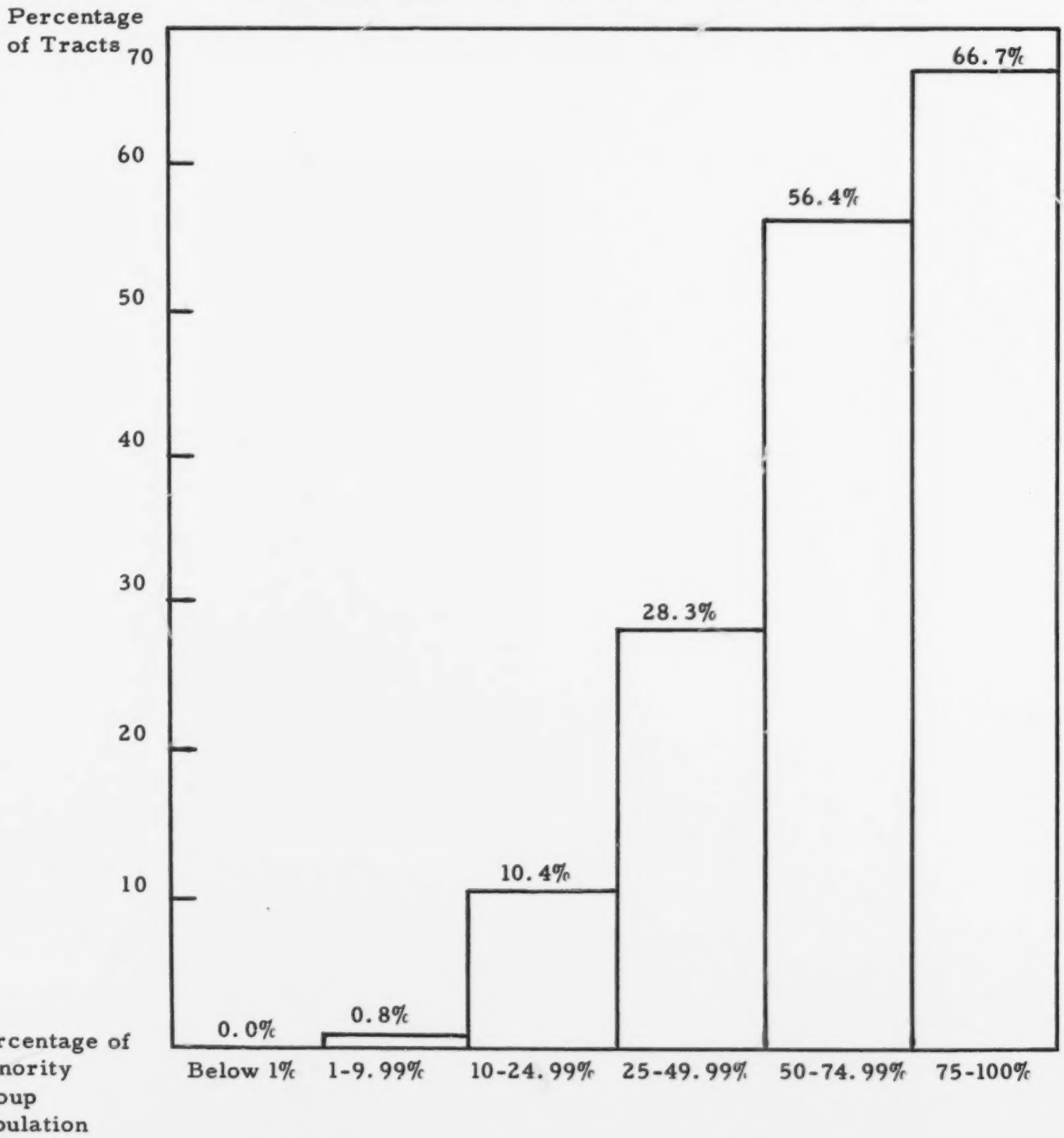


*County average of deterioration and dilapidation is 7.93%.

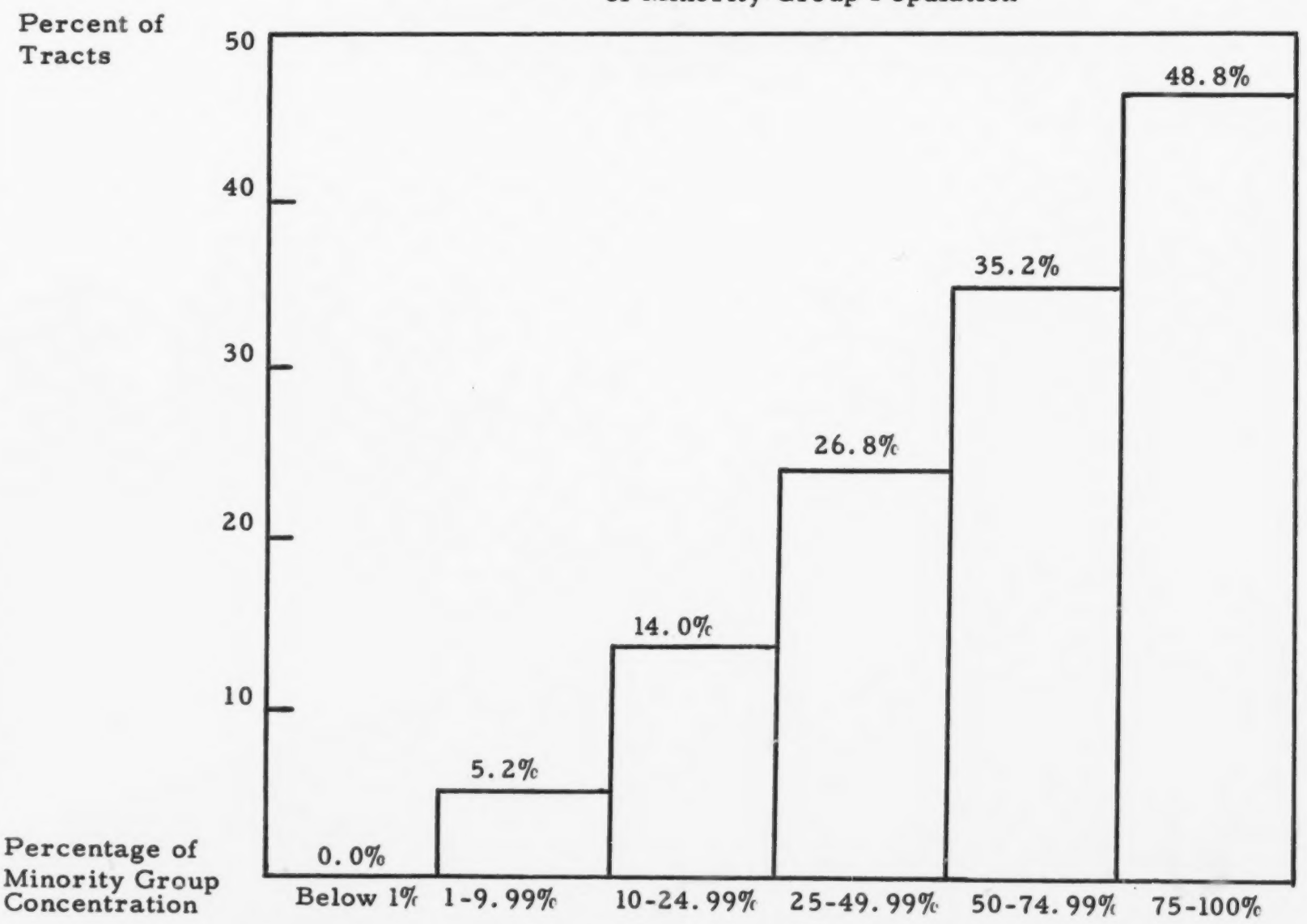
Deteriorated and Dilapidated Housing Units Shown as
A Per Cent of the Total Housing Units in Census Tracts
Where the Median Rent is $60-70. White-Non-White-
White Persons with Spanish Surnames - 1960



Percentage of Census Tracts in Los Angeles County with Adult Population 25 Years or Older where Median Years of Schooling Completed is Below 10.0 Years as Related to Concentration of Minority Group Population



Percentage of Census Tracts in Los Angeles County with Median Income for Families and Unrelated Individuals below $3,993 as Related to Concentration of Minority Group Population



* $3,993 is 75% of Los Angeles City Median Income of $5,324.